

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 26

U. OF U. BUILDING
VISITED BY FIRENew Physical Department Completely Gut-
ted Last Night—Insurance \$29,000
—Some Exciting Scenes.

The physical building of the University of Utah was destroyed last night by fire. The contents of the structure were completely consumed and only the walls left standing. Through the heroic and devoted work of some of the students and professors, a number of books were saved and also a portion of the apparatus in the laboratory.

The building was constructed a little over a year ago at a cost of \$50,000. The insurance is said to aggregate \$29,000 and is thought to be sufficient to nearly cover the cost of rebuilding. The contents of the building were valued at \$25,000, on which there was \$3,000 insurance.

STARTED AT 10 O'CLOCK.

How or what time the fire started cannot be determined. But it is thought that it broke out about 10 o'clock, in the qualitative chemistry

in the sky and although a regrettable, yet it was a magnificent spectacle.

NO WATER.

The aggravating delay that was occasioned by the difficulty to reach the building by the fire departments, was rendered exasperating by the presence of only one hydrant, and a dry one at that. The valve was turned off, but there happened to be a key at hand and someone climbed down the manhole and turned the water on. At least fifteen minutes were consumed in this needless way so that the fire had been raging about three-quarters of an hour before there was a drop of water playing on it. The fire therefore had gained such headway that it was useless to attempt to preserve anything but the walls. This the firemen set themselves about to do and accomplished it in a most creditable manner.

The only measure that had to be taken to insure the safety of the library building, which was only about fifty

they performed was timely and was highly appreciated.

President Kirtland and Prof. Allen were on the scene looking rather melancholy as they realized the loss the University was suffering. There were scores of people who went up from the city and the street cars under the supervision of Assistant Superintendent Arnold were kept running until nearly 2 o'clock.

REGENTS MEET.

The University regents met late this afternoon. What step they will take has not been determined upon. It is presumed that the walls of the burned building will be examined with a view to ascertaining whether or not it will be practicable to rebuild the interior without tearing them down. But whether or not anything will be done at once has not been decided upon. The contents of the building were practically all destroyed but the exact loss has not been completed as yet.

At the meeting of the regents today there were present President James Sharp, looking terribly worn under the strain which has been over him since the assassination of his son-in-law, Thomas H. Cutler, Waldemar Van Cott, Frank Pierce, Mrs. Little, Mrs. McVicker, W. W. Ritter and President Kingsbury of the University.

LOSS IS COVERED.

Both the physical building and its contents were quite heavily insured, and while no authoritative statement has been made in regard to it, the general impression is that the loss is pretty well covered, or that there is enough insurance to rebuild the structure.

The insurance and the companies which wrote the policies are as follows:

Insurance Company of North America, Wilcox-Sherman agents, \$4,000 on building, \$2,000 on contents; Pennsylvania Fire Insurance company, Heber J. Grant & Co. agents, building \$4,000, contents \$2,000; Fireman's Fund company, Anderson agent, building \$2,000, contents \$1,000.

BEN HEYWOOD TO
BE U. S. MARSHALHe Will be Mr. Glen Miller's
Successor.

G.A. SMITH'S REAPPOINTMENT

It is Assured, Senator Kearns and
Representative Sutherland Both
Having Recommended Same.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Heywood will be appointed United States marshal in place of Glen Miller.

George A. Smith will be reappointed receiver of the land office next month. Senator Kearns and Congressman Sutherland both have agreed to recommend the appointment.

MAIL CONTRACT AWARDED.

Contract for carrying mail from Rock Springs to Lodore, Wyoming, has been awarded E. F. Carbon, Rock Springs, at \$1,375 per annum.

BANK'S EXISTENCE EXTENDED

The controller of the currency has extended the corporate existence of the Stock Growers' National bank, Cheyenne, until December 19, 1901.

THOMAS GOES TO NEW YORK.

Postmaster Thomas left for New York last night. He will make a stay there for a few days before returning home. Mr. Thomas has received a large number of congratulations on his reappointment.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN.

To be Summarily Removed for At-
tacking Secy. Gage.

Washington, Dec. 20.—At a conference today between the President and Secy. Gage it was decided to summarily remove Appraiser Wakeman. Official announcement to this effect is expected in the course of the day. Mr. Wakeman, it is said, wrote the President, attacking Secy. Gage. The President refused to entertain the charges or overlook the offensive character of the letter.

Washington, Dec. 20.—It was announced at the White House this afternoon that the President has removed Appraiser Wakeman of New York on the recommendation of Secretary Gage. He will be succeeded by Geo. Whitehead of New York.

MURDER OF THE BULLS.

Excitement Over Finding of Their
Bodies Continues Unabated.

Parsons, Kas., Dec. 20.—Excitement over the finding last night of the bodies of Col. John E. Bull and his wife, Carrie Bull, at their home here, continues unabated. The bodies were found in a rooming house, and the circumstances of the case are being investigated by the local authorities. The bodies were found in a rooming house, and the circumstances of the case are being investigated by the local authorities.

FOOL AND MONEY

ARE SOON PARTED

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Dec. 20.—John Bland, of Cleveland, Ohio, called at the police station this morning and reported that he had been robbed of \$1,400. His story is that he came to Ogden over the Union Pacific last night at 9:30, on his way to San Francisco to engage in business. Bland missed the westbound train and had to remain in Ogden for several hours. So he decided to put in the time up town. Mr. Bland then stated that he got into one of the sporting houses on Electric avenue and remained there several hours, drinking with the girls and spending about \$30. He went to the ball room with several of the girls and danced for some time. One of them called Bland asked him to take her out to supper which he agreed to do and left the house. She following shortly afterwards. They went into a twenty-fifth street saloon where they bought some beer and later went to St. Louis beer hall at Grant and Twenty-fifth where Bland and the woman went into the wine room. They drank whisky and beer there. In 45 minutes he came out without his coat, vest or shoes, and walked to the front of the saloon where Mr. Hanson was tending bar, to explain that \$1,500 had been taken from him. Bland had fallen asleep on the sofa where he had been lying. The woman left by the rear door. The money he had in his inside vest pocket slipped in two rolls of green backs, with two safety pins. One of the pins was found on the sofa where he had been lying. The woman is under arrest, but denies all knowledge of the affair, stating she went to a restaurant and then to the Electric avenue house. When she left him he had all his clothes on. The police believe she is the thief, and hope to get a confession from her.

NOTICE.

The demand for space in the CHRISTMAS NEWS has been so great that it has been found necessary to enlarge the issue to EIGHTY-FOUR PAGES.

Last advertising forms will close at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, after which no advertisements, large or small, can be accepted.

The paper will be for sale at the office, the Cannon Book store and on the streets at 3 o'clock p. m., tomorrow.

A theory advanced is that death was caused by asphyxiation from natural gas, with which the house was lighted. Another theory that has gained some credence is that the couple had quarreled over a real estate deal and that Bull had murdered his wife and then committed suicide.

Col. Bull sold their home a month ago and it is said Mrs. Bull refused to sign the deeds at first, only finally doing so after much protest. Mr. Bull was dressed when found and his wife had not yet removed all of her clothing. The coroner's inquest is being held today. A. W. Bull, of Piqua, Ohio, a brother of the dead man, wired today that he is en route to Parsons to take charge of Col. Bull's affairs and to solve the mystery if possible.

Billy Woodin of Idaho Dead.

Blackfoot, Idaho, Dec. 20.—Billy Woodin, who served two terms as sheriff of Blaine county, and was one of the best known citizens of Idaho died this morning from a complication of diseases after a brief illness.

Two More So. Pacific Victims.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 20.—Two more names, making four in all, have been added to the list of fatalities resulting from the collision of trains Nos. 9 and 10 on the coast division of the Southern Pacific road yesterday. John Cardona, a section hand, residing at San Luis Obispo and Francisco Sauerlino, a section hand, residing at Oakland, both of whom were terribly hurt, died at the Southern Pacific hospital in this city today.

Soho Furace Man Missing.

Pittsburg, Dec. 20.—The police were notified today that Alex. Clydesdale, who was in charge of Soho furnace, at Jones & Laughlin at the time of the explosion yesterday morning, is missing. The police believe he has been cremated. This would make the list of killed eleven.

At the Mercy hospital it was stated that the death of John Sabo was only a question of a few hours. While John Yontz is in a serious condition, the physician stated that he had a slight chance of pulling through.

Herbert Squiers Arrives.

New York, Dec. 20.—Herbert Squiers, secretary of the United States legation in Berlin, arrived here today on board the steamer Barbarossa from Bremen.

Gen. Alger Passed Fair Night.

Detroit, Dec. 20.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, former secretary of war, who is suffering from a severe attack of gall stones, passed a comfortable night at the Hotel Windsor today morning. The operation which it was intended to perform today has been postponed until tomorrow as a result of Gen. Alger's improvement.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

Ground for the Great World's Fair in 1903 Broken—Important
Event Occurred on Anniversary of Formal Transfer of Ter-
ritory to United States—Ceremonies in the Coliseum.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—The first public celebration in connection with the World's fair to be opened in St. Louis in 1903 in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, was held today when ground was broken on the site in Forest park. This day was selected for the important event because it is the anniversary of the formal transfer of Louisiana territory to the United States. The day was a holiday in St. Louis and throughout Missouri, as well as in most of the purchase states, whose governors issued proclamations, asking for a general observance of it as Louisiana Purchase flag day.

Great preparations for the event had been made by officials of the world's fair, but owing to the unusual severity of the weather it was decided to abandon some of the most striking features, including the parade and substitute others. The open air exercises attending the ground breaking were transferred to the coliseum.

At the appointed time directors and officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, Gen. John C. Bates, commander of the Department of Missouri; Maj. Henry K. Hunter, Fifteenth United States cavalry, and other army officials, governors of states and guests assembled at the St. Louis club. Carriages were taken and the party was driven to Forest park, where the ceremony of breaking ground was carried out. A huge fire had been built on the structural site of the educational building to soften the ground.

Arriving at the site, the party wielded the shovel in this order: President David R. Francis, Treasurer W. H. Thompson, Secretary Walter B. Stevens, General Counsel Blair, Director of Exhibits Skiff, Director of Works Taylor, Chief of the Department of Education Rogers and the architect of the educational building, vice presidents of the exposition company, members of the executive committee, representatives of the world's fair national committee and the board of lady managers and chairmen of each of the standing committees of the company. As this part of the ceremony was being carried out, Battery A, Missouri national guard, fired a salute of 60 guns, divided into nine groups with three minute intervals, as follows:

Twenty-five for the thirteen original states and those created from them, fourteen for Louisiana Purchase states, one for Florida, one for Texas, three for the territories discovered and settled subsequent to 1846, five for the states ceded by Mexico in 1848, nine for the insular possessions, one for Alaska and one for the District of Columbia.

During these proceedings, moving pictures of the scenes were taken by a

ADMIRAL SAMPSON
FILES OBJECTIONIt is to That Portion of Dewey's Report in
Which He Says Schley Was in Com-
mand at Santiago.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The objection of Admiral W. T. Sampson to that portion of Admiral Dewey's report of the battle of Manila, in which he says Admiral Schley was in command at the battle of Santiago and entitled to the credit for the victory, was filed with Secy. Long today. The document was brought to the navy department by Mr. E. S. Threlk, of counsel for Admiral Sampson, and handed it to the secretary. It is as follows:

THE OBJECTION.

30 Broad street, New York.

Sir: As counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, we have the honor to request that the department, for the reasons below stated, strike out or specifically disapprove that portion of Admiral Dewey's opinion filed in connection with the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry, in which he states his view to the effect that Commodore Schley was in absolute command at the naval battle of Santiago.

1.—Commodore Schley was not in command at that battle.

2.—The President of the United States and the navy department have decided that Admiral Sampson was in command at that battle and Commodore Schley second in command.

3.—The question as to who commanded at Santiago was not referred to the court for consideration, and evidence bearing on the point was excluded.

SCHLEY NOT IN COMMAND.

1.—Commodore Schley was not in command at that battle.

(a)—The disposition of the forces at the beginning of the battle according to Commodore Schley's own statement, places Admiral Sampson in command. The Brooklyn and the Vixen were the westernmost ships of the fleet; the Indiana and Gloucester were the easternmost. The New York was nearer both of the latter than the Brooklyn, and notably at the time when the Indiana was heavily engaged at the beginning of the action, and when the Gloucester was engaged with the Furor and Platanus.

The Indiana and the Gloucester were closer to your flagship than to the Brooklyn. We have, then, the case of a fleet in a regular formation, with the commander-in-chief within signal distance and close to a large number of the ships that is the second in command. It is true that the commander-in-chief could not have reached the most distant vessel by signals except by causing them to be repeated by an intermediate vessel—an entirely unusual course—but it is equally true that the second in command could not have reached the remote vessels of the fleet (namely, the Indiana and the Gloucester), without likewise repeating signals.

In this state of affairs, the regulations of the navy and the customs of the sea place the absolute command, and the full responsibility in the senior officer.

(b) The Brooklyn's maneuver during the action destroys any claim that Commodore Schley might have had to command. The facts as to the loop are found by the court. The finding and opinion show that to avoid danger to his own ship he maneuvered without warning the rest of the fleet, and in disregard of the fleet formation.

PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

2.—The President of the United States and the navy department have decided that Admiral Sampson was in command at that battle and Commodore Schley second in command.

This fact was before the court; for the secretary's letter to the Senate (dated Feb. 6, 1899), states that the Spanish squadron was destroyed "by our fleet under his (Sampson's) command," and the advancement of Commodore Schley was proposed in recognition of his service as next in rank at the victory of Santiago.

3.—The question as to who commanded at Santiago was not referred to the court for consideration. Evidence bearing on the point was excluded.

(a)—If Commodore Schley was in command, Admiral Sampson was not, and if the question as to which was in command was to be considered by the court, surely Admiral Sampson became interested party and under the precept was entitled to the hearing which was repeatedly refused him.

(b)—The language of the precept excluded the question as to the command at that battle. It directs the court to inquire into the conduct of Admiral Schley—not into his status or as to whether or not he was in command and to report its conclusions upon his conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.

(c)—The judicial officers of the court maintained this matter was outside the scope of inquiry. They expressed willingness to go into it if their view should be overruled, but were in every instance sustained by the court.

REPORT CITED.

Thus at page 157, the assistant to the Judge advocate said: "One further word as to a suggestion just made as to the intention to show that Admiral Sampson was not in this battle. I wish to say that we do not understand that the question whether Admiral Sampson was or was not in the battle of Santiago was before the court. If it is we shall be happy to investigate it."

"If it is the case that the court is improper to spread upon the records arguments and questions which proceed upon the theory that he is in the case."

Counsel for the applicant withdrew the question.

At page 490 of the record, the same matter being under discussion, Mr. Hanna said:

"It is the desire of the court to go into these things, it would, of course, be proper, but it would not be necessary."

We are thoroughly prepared to go into any discussion of the point, provided the court desires so to enlarge and extend the scope of this inquiry. Counsel for the applicant again failed to press the point and the court made no objection to Mr. Hanna's view.

At pages 153 and 158 there were similar rulings by the Judge advocate. In the case of all those declarations there was acquiescence on the part of the court.

(d) The court uniformly rejected evidence as to who commanded. On all

the pages herein cited from the record, the court rejected such evidence and nowhere was it admitted against objection.

(e) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it.

For example: At page 153, where the question was as to the position of the commander in chief and of the New York and as to the part they took in the battle Admiral Dewey said: "We do not want to say. We have ruled that out. The Judge advocate then asked if the court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied:

"We have. We have kept the New York out of it."

See also page 481.

WHAT COURT RULED.

(f) The court went so far as to rule at page 142 that Admiral Schley was not in command during the battle. The matter then before the court related to the periods during which Admiral Schley had been in absolute command, and the Judge advocate said:

"Mr. Hanna, you are confining yourself to July. Mr. Hanna in reply acquiesced in this view and the court ruled that 'all questions shall be confined to between the 1st of July and the first of June, relating to the organization, management and control of that squadron, when he was actually commander-in-chief. Matters referring to his alleged command on July 3 were excluded. On page 148 the court confirms this decision."

(g) All proposed questions on this subject were either rejected by the court or withdrawn by the applicant, who finally acquiesced in the decision of the court and gave up his efforts in this behalf saying: "I bow respectfully to the decision of the court and I know exactly what it means."

Instances of the withdrawal of such questions and of their rejection by the court will be found in the record at pages 138, 157, 481, 483 and 1580.

(h) The minority opinion expressed by Admiral Dewey in this matter is at variance with all the rulings of the court in this regard and directly contradicts the letters wherein Admiral Dewey for the court defines Admiral Sampson's status.

The navy department in its precept had justly provided that any person "interested" might be given an opportunity of appearing before the court in person or by counsel and protecting his rights.

As counsel for the applicant ignored at times the court's rulings and spread upon the record arguments reflecting upon Admiral Sampson, we as his counsel, through separate times, appealed to the court, asking for its opinion or for permission to appear and defend Admiral Sampson's rights. Each time our request was denied and we were assured that Admiral Sampson was not involved and, finally, Admiral Dewey, acknowledging the receipt of one of our letters in which we had appealed to him on the ground of this very question as to who commanded at Santiago, said:

"I have to state while the precept conveying this court gives it authority to permit any person whom it may regard as concerned in the investigation to be present, it is necessary to consider that Admiral Sampson is not an interested party."

and you are further informed that if circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the court, require the presence of Admiral Sampson to be represented, due notice will be sent him."

Upon that premise Admiral Sampson relied. The notice came only in the form of a report of the Judge Advocate Dewey discussing matters beyond the scope of the precept and nowhere included in the facts found by the court.

Very respectfully,

E. S. THRELK,

Counsel for Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

LEMELY SUBMITS REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Judge Advocate Lemely and Solicitor Hanna this afternoon submitted to Secy. Long their report of the bill of objections filed by Admiral Schley, through his counsel, to the findings of the Schley court of inquiry. In substance this report is an argument, supplementary to the argument made by the writers before the court of inquiry. The principal points are an insistence upon their contention that the first report is the unanimous opinion of the court of inquiry, that the court was justified in rejecting Admiral Schley's evidence by the number of witnesses who took issue with him and that there is no sufficient reason for a reconsideration of the case requested by Admiral Schley. Secretary Long has not yet acted upon the report but is expected to do so tomorrow. If adopted the report will be forwarded to Admiral Schley.

Secy. Gage Will Resign.

Washington, Dec. 20.—It is Secy. Gage's intention to relinquish the treasury portfolio as soon as President Roosevelt can find a suitable successor and he has so informed the President. Mr. Gage would like to be relieved before spring. The President has done all he could to dissuade Secretary Gage from retiring and will probably continue to use his efforts in that direction. Secy. Gage's determination to retire was made known to the President some little time ago, just how long is not known.

After the cabinet meeting Secy. Gage declined to say anything about the rumors of his resignation beyond the simple statement that he had not "formally" resigned. "What I may or may not do eventually I am not prepared to say now," said the secretary. "But I can say that the relations between the President and myself are perfectly cordial. He would do almost anything I would ask and I would do almost anything he might ask."

Dis Debar Gets Seven Years.

London, Dec. 20.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both Theodore and Laura Jackson, and John Dis Debar, charged with immoral practices and fraud.

The judge sentenced Jackson to 15 years penal servitude and Mrs. Jackson to seven years penal servitude.



Photo by Harry Shipley.

VIEWING THE RUINS THIS MORNING.

room in the northeast corner on the top floor, and that a combustion of some of the chemicals caused the blaze. There is another theory, that ascribes the fire to a gas jet left burning by a thoughtless student. But nothing definite can be stated as the building was entirely deserted when the fire broke out.

FIRST SEEN BY STUDENT.

The fire first attracted the attention of Miss Birdie Kershon, one of the students, who lives at 22 Alameda avenue. While passing the window her glance was caught by a bright flickering light coming from the windows in the top floor of the physical building. She called her room-mate, Ethel McCrae, to the window, and then they both told Douglas Scully, William Bennett and Isaac Dunyon, students rooming in the same house, of the light.

TELEPHONED TO CITY.

The boys ran over to the building. The startling discovery that it was on fire, and Scully rushed down the hill to the gate house of the Thirtieth East street reservoir and notified the fire department by telephone. He then returned to the building, and securing a key from the engineer, they

feet away, was to drench the thoroughly. It was in little danger, however, as no wind was blowing.

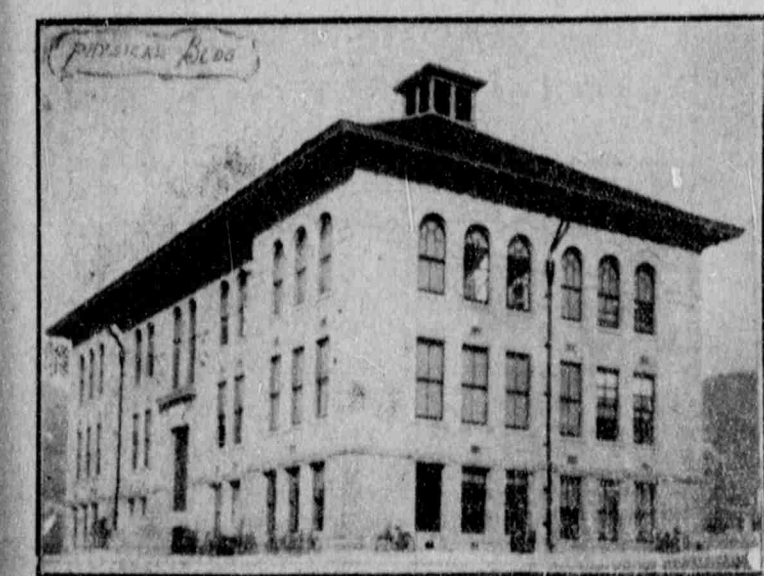
ROOF FELL IN.

At about 11 o'clock the roof fell in and the fire was abated thereby. Soon thereafter the flames were pretty well under control and then some of the professors and students insisted upon entering the building to see what might be saved. Profs. Acree, Holmes and Lyman were conspicuous in the work they did, and Prof. Lyman had an ugly gash cut in his hands by the breaking of a window glass.

A body of stock boys consisting of James T. Fulton, Frank Higginbotham, Ben D. Luce, W. J. Barnett, J. C. Thompson and Julian Houz had heard that the football outfit was in danger they dashed into the building and saved the whole paraphernalia, valued at \$300.

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE.

About this time a company of 150 soldiers from Fort Douglas arrived in command of Major Young. Each man brought a bucket and a line and the halls of water were quickly passed. A hose was later substituted for the buckets and more effective work was



PHYSICAL BUILDING.

entered. Bounding to the top floor they seized the emergency hose, but they could not stand their ground. The smoke was dense and the flames were growing every minute, so they had to retreat.

HARD RUN.

The alarm sounded at exactly 10:10 and fire company No. 4 from the north side station was the first to respond. It was a long and hard pull up the steep grade and it was over twenty minutes before the hose company reached the scene. Engine company No. 1 arrived from the Central station a few moments later, followed by Chief Devine in his buggy.

The fire spread rapidly and by this time the flames were thrusting their great red tongues out from all the windows. The roof was ablaze and the illumination spread for blocks around. The red glow of the fire was reflected

done. The soldiers entered with a vim into the rescuing work and were as active as any.

STUDENTS WERE ACTIVE.

Most of the students were attending the performance at the Theater by the University Dramatic club, but as soon as they heard of the fire they hastened to the scene. As soon as they got on the grounds without delay they began to scale the ladders like monkeys and enter the building. None of them seemed to sense the danger of the situation and fortunately no one was seriously hurt. The result of the rescue work was that \$2,500 worth of books and apparatus were saved.

DIED DOWN AT MIDNIGHT.

Soon after twelve o'clock the flames died down between the walls, the soldiers were assembled and the march was made back to the post. The work